

ALLIES REPLY AS WILSON THREATENS TO WITHDRAW

President Says Tree May Be Taken Out Senate's Hands

U. S. IS REFUSED S

Objects to Subscribing Agreement Without Having Part in It

ACTION UP TO LEAG
Approval of America I
Given: Cannot Help

Enforce Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The fled supreme council has been formed by President Wilson, it disclosed today, that if the Prop. Adriatic settlement to which American government is not a pr

The president's communica-
tion was not in the nature of a threat
in the common sense of the word,
but was merely a statement of the
situation in which the United States
might find herself if asked to
admit to membership in which it

The explanation was made in field quarters that the league of nations was to be the instrument enforcing various agreements, boundaries and the like and that the United States became a part of the treaty of Versailles it thus w

It was explained further that the Anglo-French-American treaty of the treaty of Versailles were considered inseparable in so far as question was concerned and that a situation arose where the president would have to consider withdrawing the latter he also would have to consider withdrawing

An early announcement at white house characterizes as "absolute falsehood" the statement "Pertinax" in the Echo de Paris that President Wilson's communication contained a postscript bearing a threat to withdraw the treaty if the senate This was recognized as erroneous as soon as it came to attention of other officials. Obviously it did not come from President Wilson himself, and it was later ascertained that those who made

and complete information.

At last, too, the president's communication was referred to a "memorandum" and was described as containing only eight or 10 lines. It subsequently was disclosed, however, that the communication furnished was in the form of a note that it covered two or three pages.

Whether the supreme court reply to the president's note will be made public has not yet been decided. The president's communication has been withheld, some officials taking the view that they do not wish to add a possible com-

There is no disposition, how-
ever, to withhold information regard-
ing the various steps that have
been taken since the original agree-
ment in Paris by the supreme council
of the Acting Secretary Polk of the
department present, down to the
dispatch of the president's note.
The original agreement arrived at
in Paris December 9 was handed to

Early in January after the American peace delegates had returned home and the United States was

an observer there was a meeting of the supreme council in which premier Lloyd George stated that modifications had been made in original plan of December 9.

The agreement was communicated to Jugo-Slavia in the form of a ultimatum, and while Ambassador Wallace communicated the fact to the state department, the American government was not concerned about the change. The United States at the end of January notified supreme council that its position

Meanwhile, the Jugo-Slavs tested against the settlement the time allowed them for a reply was extended. On February 10 the president's note was dispatched and in it the entente powers were told that the United States would have to consider what its position would be.

In some official quarters it suggested today that the For press by describing the presidential note as a threat was endeavoring to place the blame for the situation which had arisen on American

"where it belongs."